

(From the Correspondence of the Guardian.)

P. PARIS, May 17, 1858.—The religious exercises of the *Mois de Marie* are, as usual, the prevailing ecclesiastical festival in Paris; nor has the Church of France, to judge from the reports of her worshippers, to complain of the slackening of the zeal of her worshippers in this respect. On the contrary, not only is it only, but throughout the length and breadth of the country, it is said, that the fact that "the services of the period have been opened with the *Deus pietis* which is now more and more inspired by the worship of the Queen of Heaven." Here in Paris, the religious exercises are, in a word, the work of new religious Manuals on the subject, in a flood of devotion, and the *Mois de Marie*, the *Mois de Marie de tout le monde*, and many others, adapted to every age and capacity and every social position; while every pulpit teems with the same theme. Abbé Gumballat, with his sturdy eloquence, labours to convince his auditors that, just in proportion as the clergy are incultured and its observances become universal, the more will the people be benefited from the world and the hearts of men become universal. One cannot wonder at men being zealous for the propagation, who can so devoutly believe in the all-sufficient efficacy of the sacraments, and completely devote it, in the dignity and authority, seem to rule the country, and eminent in the Church of this country at the present day, that the Feast of the Ascension of the past week was the last of the year, at least, to be, if not forgotten, at least completely and utterly abandoned by the influences. And this supremacy, which is strongly manifested within the Church, where the altars of France, with their blooming white roses and virgin decorations, are, as usual, surrounded from morning to night with crowds of women in shawls and nansookas in snowy aprons—galle, terms, and certainly be expected, upon the exact—nor is it the most subtle and subtlest of the faithful, are won over by its influence, and although they appear, as usual, on the day after the complete holiday of their printing-offices, and make a tion. The celebration of Thursday last, in the Assumption, at least, is, in fact, if one may judge from the fact, to be left, in larger measure upon every wall in Paris, for entertainment. "Solemnity of the day" is one of the, in Brodridge capitals—"Pleasure-games of Ambles—games and pistol-shooting—Grand the extraordinary—works by Assin, *artificer of*

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Terms, cash.

(From the Illustrated London News, 5th June.)

There is another point of view from which it would be strange if the country did not look at this controversy, attenuated as it has been to an extent that would be ludicrous if it was not in a certain sense the only one. It is the point of view of the feelings of the vast disease among public men, that national "accidents" *l'espèce* of which we have above spoken, and also perhaps from a desire which is to be found in the feelings of every Englishman to enjoy at some time the hands of the great masters of the art of speaking. It is not to talk—every constituent sees himself represented in his member's speech—the public always looks with a lenient eye on long-drawn out debates in Parliament during the months of February, March, and April, but it is not to expect that the business of the session should go on. Here we are in June, and it is not too much to say that this absurd controversy about an absurd after-dinner speech has practically destroyed the usefulness of a fortnight. It is not only the actual time taken away from the debates on the subject itself which is to be taken into consideration, but it is the spirit of combacations which such faction fights infuse into the discussions of the Legislature, and the irritation which is the result of the subject with an irritability, a testiness, or at least a nervousness and excitability, which is certain to result in a vast loss of time. You detect this touchiness and readiness to carp and retort in every one, even in the members of the Government, and you find that the influence of which our legislation is carried on, and the demon of antagonism once roused is not so easily laid as is desirable. Although the storm itself may be over, the heavy and swell of the antipathetic wave will be felt for some time in the progress of the legislative work. Gentleness in Parliament may take it for certain that the solid thinkers of all parties—those who ultimately give the tone to public opinion—are little interested in the encounters of the great orators. The great orators of the House have been recently ringing and, if they are moved by them at all, it is in a sense which is by no means advantageous to the combatants.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

Three cheers were given for Lord Calthorpe, and the meeting separated.

in the Economist, 12th J.

But we have said that this principle has a more extensive and important application than is at first sight apparent. That the legislative or representative portion of the Government should feel a jealousy of the

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

that he had been con
under the notice of t

Mr. T. Ducombe rose to order. Two parties had been intended to attend at the bar to answer for a certain libel that had appeared in a former newspaper. The hon. gentleman was now trying to aggravate that charge by introducing a new and entirely different subsequent newspaper. But that was no part of the libel, or of the offence for which these persons were brought to the bar. (Hear, hear.) They were now in attendance, and it was only fair to let them want they might have their say. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman had introduced another article in a subsequent paper that was not before the House. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman would do better to reserve this additional matter, at all events, until after the parties had been called in. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman was now introducing a new motion, which the hon. gentleman was at present out of order, since he did not know with what motion the hon. member might conclude (Hear.) The hon. member might be about to make another motion on the subject of the paragraph he was now introducing. The hon. gentleman had proceeded he was in order. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Clive said he was reading the second article to show why he could not take the course of leniency that he had intended. These charges were reiterated with

ings, unknown to a single individual in the congregation, so that his appearance excited no curiosity or interest. At the conclusion of the service, he was escorted back by his attendants to the place in which he is incarcerated, in immediate contiguity to the House of Commons. To this he was conducted on

BALMAIN EAST.—To LET, Two Cottages, of 3 rooms, kitchen, wash, and bathing house; situation pleasant and healthy. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, George and Jamison streets; or JOHN LITTLE, Balmain.

(From late English Papers.)
CARRIAGES ON COMMON ROADS.—Re

BALMAIN EAST.—To LET, Two Cottages, of 3 rooms, kitchen, wharf, and bathing house; situation pleasant and healthy. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, George and Jamison streets; or JOHN LITTLE, Balmain.

laid on. **WHITTELL'S** Coal Yard, Bathurst-st.

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